

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 32

FEBRUARY 2, 1917

No. 5

TYPHUS FEVER.

MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF ITS INTRODUCTION AT EL PASO, TEX.

On account of the increased prevalence of typhus fever throughout Mexico and its presence in the Mexican border towns, the disinfection facilities operated by the Public Health Service at El Paso have been materially enlarged. All incoming travelers are inspected, and those that appear to be vermin-infested are given treatment at the disinfection building. Their clothes and personal effects are sterilized by steam and their persons freed of vermin by the application of gasoline or a mixture of vinegar and kerosene.

As an additional precaution in preventing the interstate spread of the infection from El Paso, the railroad companies have been instructed not to issue transportation to Mexican laborers unless they present a certificate of disinfection from the Public Health Service officer in charge of the border quarantine. This measure serves the purpose of apprehending those travelers that might have effected clandestine entry into the United States.

The following circulars have been issued by Senior Surg. Pierce, in charge of border quarantine:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,

El Paso, Tex., January 23, 1917.

To quarantine officers, collectors of customs, United States immigration officials, and others concerned:

On account of the widespread prevalence of typhus fever throughout Mexico, and its presence in the Mexican border towns, and the danger of the introduction of the infection into the United States, the port of El Paso, Tex., will be closed to all travel from Mexico between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., effective 7 p. m. Saturday, January 27, 1917.

This order is published in accordance with authority of the United States Public Health Service, under the provisions of section 7 of the act of February 15, 1893.

All persons entering El Paso, Tex., from Mexico between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. will be subject to quarantine inspection and disinfection of their person and effects when considered necessary or advisable by the quarantine officer.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
El Paso, Tex., January 24, 1917.

To transportation companies and others concerned:

Effective this date no Mexicans of the laboring class or their families are to be furnished transportation from El Paso to any other point in the United States unless they present, at the time the transportation is requested, a certificate from the United States Public Health Service similar to the one attached hereto. This certificate must be signed by the officer in charge at El Paso, and be dated not more than 24 hours prior to the time of presentation.

Further, no baggage belonging to persons of the class above mentioned shall be checked or allowed to be taken into any car unless it bears a certificate of disinfection similar to the card attached hereto.

An inspector of the United States Public Health Service will be stationed at the Union Depot to assist in enforcing this restriction, and those furnishing transportation should refer to this inspector persons that require certificates so that he may direct them to the disinfecting plant.

These certificates need not be taken up by the transportation companies from authorized labor agencies using party tickets or passes for laborers, as the employment agents will be responsible for persons shipped by them. All other Mexicans that buy their own tickets will have their certificates taken up by the transportation company, and such certificates are to be returned to the United States Public Health Service each day in envelopes to be provided for that purpose.

INTERSTATE SANITARY RELATIONS.¹

By W. C. RUCKER, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

Increase in population and ease of travel in the United States have vastly changed the sanitary relations existing between the States since the formation of our Government. Originally a sparsely populated fringe of colonies bordering the Atlantic coast, having no railroads and few highways, and depending for the most part upon slow sailing craft, we have become a Nation which extends from ocean to ocean, the component parts of which are in intimate relation with one another by swiftly moving trains and rapid steamships. The original isolation of the States has ceased to be and the integration of our national life has become such that insanitary conditions in one part of the Republic must inevitably exert an untoward effect upon almost the entire body politic. As the country has become more thickly populated there has occurred a pollution of the interstate streams which endangers the water supplies of other States. The invention of refrigerator cars and the introduction of intensive methods of farming, particularly of truck gardening, have made it possible for infection to be rapidly carried in a viable state for long distances, and modern transportation has made equally possible the rapid carriage of infected persons from State to State. It is thus seen that the interstate sanitary relations of the United States are

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Detroit, Mich., June 10, 1916.

exceedingly complex, touching every stratum of life and bearing upon the health of every American inhabitant.

The United States has created a first line of defense against disease from abroad. This has taken the form of the maritime and overland foreign quarantine, and may be called our coast defenses against disease. So long as we continue to maintain our foreign quarantine on an efficient scientific basis we have relatively little to fear from the importation of disease from other countries. As witness of the efficiency of the system may be cited the fact that no case of yellow fever has occurred in the United States since 1905; that despite the fact that cholera was widespread in epidemic form in many parts of Europe in 1910 it gained no foothold in the United States; and that whenever plague has appeared in an American seaport it has been speedily stamped out before it has had an opportunity for further spread. As a matter of fact, it may be stated that so far as the major pestilences are concerned they have practically ceased to exist as regards the interior of our country, and that we are now free to devote ourselves to the conquest of those commoner and more familiar diseases which, in their end result, are a far greater menace to our national health. At the present time measles exerts a far more harmful influence on national health than does bubonic plague, and while there is always a certain danger of the importation of typhus fever by lousy persons who evade quarantine, still our ability to control this disease is such that we have little to fear from it. The great problem which concerns us is the control of disease by the States and the prevention of interstate spread by the Federal Government.

The constitutional right of the General Government to control disease rests entirely upon the commerce clause. The police powers of States being reserved to the States, the sanitary policy of our Government looks to the individual States to control disease within their respective borders and to the General Government to prevent the passage of disease over the borders of an infected State into another State. The line of demarkation between the sanitary duties of the States and those of the General Government is not and can not be sharply drawn. If the commerce clause may be invoked to prevent the interstate movement of manufactured articles produced by child labor within the borders of a sovereign State, it is seen that it would be equally proper for the General Government to prevent the interstate movement of foodstuffs manufactured under insanitary conditions within the borders of a sovereign State.

The complexity of this problem is such that unless due care is observed there will be an enormous overlapping and reduplication in the sanitary work of the United States; and if the General Government were to go to the extreme of its power in the control of

commerce between the States there would be relatively little need for State departments of health. Carried still further, this argument would abolish municipal and county health authorities and place the entire operation of health matters upon the shoulders of the Federal Government. This would be a *reductio ad absurdum* entirely out of harmony with the principles upon which our Nation is founded. It would therefore follow that in the sanitary relations between the States there must be a unity of purpose on the part of the counties, districts, and cities of every State with the State officials and that all States must perform their functions with uniformity and with due regard to the Union of the States.

This principle was gradually evolved and it was not until 1893 that it assumed a definite form. The sanitary history of our Government shows a constant movement to this end. In the early days of the Republic the States were very jealous of their own rights and fearful lest the General Government should in any way interfere with the discharge of State functions. This was soon seen to be impractical in the administration of quarantine and a definite attempt was made in the Third Congress to relinquish that portion of the police power to the Federal Government. This attempt failed and until 1878 all quarantine measures adopted by the Nation as a whole were in aid of State health authorities. Then followed the period in which States operated maritime quarantines according to a minimum standard which was set by the national health authorities. In 1893 the Government not only assumed the right to set the minimum standard of maritime quarantine but to take charge of State quarantines and to operate them once they were transferred to the authorities at Washington. More than this, the act of February 15, 1893, definitely recognized the Government's duty not only in excluding disease from abroad but in preventing its spread from State to State.

Under this authority of law the interstate quarantine regulations have been promulgated. For the present these concern themselves with the regulation of common carriers for the protection of the health of passengers, for the safeguarding of persons living along the right of way, and for the handling of the communicable diseases so as to check so far as possible their interstate spread.

These regulations indirectly exert a tremendously beneficial effect upon national health. For example, common carriers carrying passengers in interstate traffic may not furnish to passengers drinking water below a certain standard. The sources of the water supplies are certified semiannually and oftener under certain circumstances. As a result many cities have improved their water supplies rather than have them discontinued for use on trains by Federal order. The abolition of the common drinking cup and the common roller

towel by these regulations also exerts a very salutary educational effect upon the public mind. Eventually the interstate quarantine regulations will take into account the interstate shipment of milk and other foods, but as yet the Government's health machinery is not large enough to attack this phase of the problem. In the interstate sanitary relations the work which may be carried on in this way is limitless and there are many things remaining which the National Health Service can and should do. In the doing of these things, however, the policy should be that of upbuilding and strengthening the State departments of health to the greatest possible degree. They should be encouraged and if necessary aided in the performance of their functions, but the General Government should assume none of the duties which properly belong to them and their sanitary rights should be scrupulously observed. So far as purely intrastate matters are concerned the governing principle should be that of sanitary home rule, while in interstate relations and the protection of all the States against the diseases of the outside world the Federal forces should be supreme.

It is not, however, practical for the States to control every situation or to grapple with every problem which arises within their borders. Economy demands that the overhead expert machinery be maintained by the States at a standard sufficient for ordinary needs and that in time of great stress the General Government be called upon for aid. The States maintain a militia for the preservation of peace within their jurisdiction, but in time of public danger the Army is requisitioned lest harm be done to other States. Similarly in time of grave epidemic the States very properly call upon the Public Health Service for its experts speedily to eradicate the disease before it can spread to other States. This is an economy and makes for efficiency in the protection of national health.

In the matter of research the Federal Government can and should render equal aid. To maintain 48 corps of field and laboratory workers would be a needless expense when one set of Federal experts could perform the duty. What is done for one State in this way profits all the States, and a single worker can make similar investigations of conditions within each of the States one after another. In the broader field of research the Federal Government very properly makes studies of diseases which are widespread and which therefore affect the health of many States. The results of this work are available to all the States. The collection of morbidity and mortality statistics primarily rests upon the States, but their assemblage into form which fits them for use is the duty of the General Government. In a similar way the publication of the results of scientific studies and the work of popularizing hygiene and sanitation are functions which

economy, efficiency, and expediency dictate should devolve on the Federal health body. For example, the stereopticon loan library of the Public Health Service is able to render excellent aid to health lectures throughout the Nation, while the Health News reaches 1,500 newspapers and millions of readers.

To sum up, there are certain clearly defined functions which must be discharged by State and local health authorities. Equally there are definite duties devolving upon the Federal Government. Between these two there is a zone in which either may do the work, separately or in cooperation. To accomplish this properly there must be a harmony and unison of purpose to the end that the health of the Nation may prosper.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

ANTHRAX.

West Virginia Report for December, 1916.

During the month of December, 1916, one case of anthrax was reported in West Virginia.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for December, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Connecticut:		South Carolina:	
Hartford County—		Darlington County.....	1
Hartford.....	1	Greenwood County.....	1
Manchester.....	2	Total.....	2
New Haven County—			
Waterbury.....	1	West Virginia:	
Total.....	4	McDowell County.....	1
Iowa:		Webster County.....	1
Boone County.....	1	Total.....	2
Louisiana:			
Bossier Parish.....	1		
Tangipahoa Parish.....	1		
Total.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1
Butler, Pa.....	1		Montclair, N. J.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	4	2	New Bedford, Mass.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	2	New York, N. Y.....	4	3
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	2
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	
El Paso, Tex.....	2	1	Springfield, Mass.....		1
Hartford, Conn.....	1		Watertown, N. Y.....		1
Kansas City, Mo.....		1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	
Lowell, Mass.....	1		York, Pa.....	1	

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 212.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	4	1	Milwaukee, Wis.	4	1
Boston, Mass.	7	2	Newark, N. J.	6	8
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	1	New York, N. Y.	2	1
Cambridge, Mass.	1	1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	1
Canton, Ohio.	38	1	Omaha, Nebr.	1	3
Chicago, Ill.	4	3	Pasadena, Cal.	3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	9	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	11	2
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	2
Denver, Colo.	7	1	Portland, Oreg.	2	2
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	Reading, Pa.	2	1
Erie, Pa.	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	14	1
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	1	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	1	1	Tacoma, Wash.	2	2
Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	York, Pa.	2	2
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	1			

LEPROSY.**Louisiana Report for December, 1916.**

During the month of December, 1916, two cases of leprosy were reported in New Orleans, La.

City Report for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

During the week ended January 13, 1917, one case of leprosy was reported in San Francisco, Cal.

MALARIA.**State Reports for December, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Louisiana:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Acadia Parish.....	3	Calhoun County.....	18
Bossier Parish.....	9	Carroll County.....	56
Caddo Parish.....	1	Chickasaw County.....	8
Calcasieu Parish.....	1	Choctaw County.....	30
De Soto Parish.....	2	Claiborne County.....	74
Jackson Parish.....	1	Clarke County.....	29
Morehouse Parish.....	3	Clay County.....	38
Onachita Parish.....	4	Coahoma County.....	381
St. Charles Parish.....	2	Copiah County.....	117
St. John Parish.....	2	Covington County.....	69
St. Mary Parish.....	4	De Soto County.....	35
Tangipahoa Parish.....	2	Forest County.....	84
Washington Parish.....	1	Franklin County.....	34
Total.....	35	George County.....	22
Mississippi:		Greene County.....	6
Adams County.....	38	Grenada County.....	80
Alcorn County.....	20	Hancock County.....	56
Amite County.....	35	Harrison County.....	81
Attala County.....	52	Hinds County.....	243
Benton County.....	12	Holmes County.....	207
Bolivar County.....	325	Issaquena County.....	41
		Itawamba County.....	52
		Jackson County.....	22

MALARIA—Continued.**State Reports for December, 1916—Continued.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued.	
Jasper County.....	49	Sharkey County.....	37
Jefferson County.....	29	Simpson County.....	41
Jefferson Davis County.....	9	Smith County.....	45
Jones County.....	114	Stone County.....	36
Kemper County.....	37	Sunflower County.....	353
Lafayette County.....	17	Tallahatchie County.....	122
Lamar County.....	51	Tate County.....	119
Lauderdale County.....	81	Tippah County.....	28
Lawrence County.....	70	Tishomingo County.....	20
Leake County.....	44	Tunica County.....	114
Lee County.....	69	Union County.....	44
Leflore County.....	263	Walthall County.....	14
Lincoln County.....	35	Warren County.....	189
Lowndes County.....	12	Washington County.....	169
Madison County.....	56	Wayne County.....	56
Marion County.....	113	Webster County.....	20
Marshall County.....	46	Wilkinson County.....	11
Monroe County.....	44	Winston County.....	32
Montgomery County.....	16	Yalobusha County.....	44
Neshoba County.....	67	Yazoo County.....	293
Newton County.....	18		
Noxubee County.....	33	Total.....	5,746
Oktibbeha County.....	42		
Panola County.....	72	South Carolina:	
Pearl River County.....	20	Calhoun County.....	6
Perry County.....	27	Dorchester County.....	3
Pike County.....	54	Greenwood County.....	3
Pontotoc County.....	48	Marion County.....	7
Prentiss County.....	29	Union County.....	5
Quitman County.....	60	York County.....	6
Rankin County.....	24		
Scott County.....	38	Total.....	30

City Report for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

During the week ended January 13, 1917, one case of malaria was reported in San Francisco, Cal.

MEASLES.**Alaska—Ketchikan.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Story reported that during the week ended January 20, 1917, 11 cases of measles with 1 death were notified in Ketchikan, Alaska, making a total of 64 cases with 1 death reported since the beginning of the present outbreak, about December 15, 1916.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 212.

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for December, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Louisiana:		Mississippi--Continued.	
East Baton Rouge Parish.....	1	Monroe County.....	1
Orleans Parish.....	2	Montgomery County.....	3
Total.....	3	Neshoba County.....	3
Mississippi:		Newton County.....	1
Adams County.....	4	Noxubee County.....	5
Alcorn County.....	3	Oktibbeha County.....	1
Amite County.....	2	Perry County.....	2
Bolivar County.....	14	Pike County.....	3
Carroll County.....	3	Quitman County.....	3
Chickasaw County.....	4	Randolph County.....	3
Choctaw County.....	2	Scott County.....	3
Claiborne County.....	1	Simpson County.....	4
Clay County.....	2	Sunflower County.....	8
Coahoma County.....	24	Tallahatchie County.....	11
Copiah County.....	1	Tate County.....	2
Covington County.....	4	Tippah County.....	4
De Soto County.....	2	Tishomingo County.....	2
Forest County.....	6	Tunica County.....	2
George County.....	1	Walthall County.....	3
Harrison County.....	6	Warren County.....	9
Hinds County.....	15	Washington County.....	9
Holmes County.....	8	Wayne County.....	2
Itawamba County.....	3	Yalobusha.....	1
Jasper County.....	3	Yazoo County.....	12
Jefferson County.....	1	Total.....	242
Kemper County.....	1	South Carolina:	
Lafayette County.....	2	Greenwood County.....	1
Lamar County.....	2	Marion County.....	1
Lauderdale County.....	6	Richland County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	4	Spartanburg County.....	1
Leake County.....	1	Total.....	4
Lee County.....	3	West Virginia:	
Leflore County.....	2	McDowell County.....	1
Lincoln County.....	3		
Marion County.....	5		
Marshall County.....	7		

City Report for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

During the week ended January 13, 1917, one fatal case of pellagra was reported in Ann Arbor, Mich.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1		Morristown, N. J.....	1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	65	27
Berkeley, Cal.....	3	1	New Castle, Pa.....	2	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	6	4	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Braddock, Pa.....	2		Pasadena, Cal.....	3	2
Chicago, Ill.....	357	142	Philadelphia, Pa.....	222	108
Cleveland, Ohio.....	62	32	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	74	53
Colfeysville, Kans.....	2		Reading, Pa.....	4	4
Detroit, Mich.....	13	28	Rochester, N. Y.....	17	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	3	3	Rocky Mount, N. C.....	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	17	7	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
Harrison, N. J.....	1		Sandusky, Ohio.....	3	
Jackson, Mich.....	2	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	32	22
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	6	4	Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	
Kansas City, Mo.....	14	26	Topeka, Kans.....	5	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	6		Wichita, Kans.....	8	3
Los Angeles, Cal.....	17	15	York, Pa.....	5	
Manchester, N. H.....	5	5			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**West Virginia—Winter Outbreak.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Leake reports that a house-to-house survey of the city of Elkins, W. Va., to discover abortive and unreported cases of poliomyelitis is being made. Valuable epidemiological data should be obtained as a result. All reasonable precautions against the interstate spread of the disease are being taken. No persons from houses where there are reported cases of the disease and no children are allowed to leave the infected cities.

On January 25, 1917, Passed Asst. Surg. Leake reported that one additional case of poliomyelitis had been notified at Fairmont, W. Va.

No new case of poliomyelitis has been reported at Elkins or at Grafton since January 13. Since December 15, 1916, there have been 60 cases reported at Elkins, 26 cases at Grafton, 8 cases at Fairmont, and 1 at Morgantown. The totals for Elkins and Grafton include abortive and "probable" cases. Those for Fairmont and Morgantown include only frankly paralyzed, officially reported cases. Of the latter there have been 29 in Elkins and 20 in Grafton.

State Reports for December, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Connecticut:		Mississippi:	
Fairfield County—		Choctaw County.....	6
Bridgeport.....	1	De Soto County.....	1
Hartford County—		Quitman County.....	8
Farmington.....	1	Rankin County.....	1
Hartford.....	4	Smith County.....	1
New Haven County—		Yazoo County.....	1
Meriden (city).....	1	Total.....	15
New Haven.....	2		
Waterbury.....	1	Vermont:	
Windham County—		Addison County—	
Killingly (town).....	1	Bristol.....	2
Total.....	11	New Haven.....	1
		Total.....	3
Iowa:		West Virginia	
Calhoun County.....	1	Barbour County.....	1
Cerro Gordo County.....	1	Marshall County.....	2
Hardin County.....	1	Putnam County.....	1
Jones County.....	1	Raleigh County.....	2
Monroe County.....	1	Randolph County—	
Webster County.....	1	Elkins.....	11
Total.....	6	Wirt County.....	1
		Total.....	18
Louisiana:			
Jefferson Davis Parish.....	1		
Iberia Parish.....	1		
Orleans Parish.....	1		
Total.....	3		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Camden, N. J.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Newark, N. J.....	2	.....	Racine, Wis.....	.....	1
New York, N. Y.....	3	1	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	1

RABIES IN MAN.**City Report for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.**

During the week ended January 13, 1917, one fatal case of rabies in man was reported in Buffalo, N. Y.

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**West Virginia Report for December, 1916.**

During the month of December, 1916, an outbreak of rabies in animals was reported in Jackson County, W. Va.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

During the week ended January 13, 1917, three cases of rabies in animals were reported in Buffalo, N. Y., and three cases in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 212.

SMALLPOX.**Connecticut.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Black reported that during the week ended January 27, 1917, 16 cases of smallpox were notified in Connecticut, as follows: 10 cases at Waterbury, 2 cases at Stamford, 2 at Stonington, 1 at Mystic, and 1 at Woodbury.

Illinois—Alexander County.

Senior Surg. Gassaway reported, January 22, 1917, that 18 cases of smallpox were notified in the northwestern part of Alexander County, Ill., from November 24 to December 31, 1917.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the week ended January 27, 1917, four new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Cass County, township 144, range 31, 1; Polk County, Banger township, 3; Wabasha County, Elgin Village, 1; Waseca County, New Richland Village, 1.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Colorado (Dec. 1-31):			Louisiana (Dec. 1-31)—Contd.		
La Plata County.....	1	.....	Lincoln Parish.....	1	.....
Summit County.....	2	.....	Orleans Parish.....	28	.....
Washington County.....	1	.....	St. James Parish.....	4	.....
Total.....	4	.....	St. John Parish.....	2	.....
Connecticut (Dec. 1-31):			Vermilion Parish.....	8	.....
Fairfield County—			Washington Parish.....	6	.....
Greenwich.....	1	.....	Total.....	80	.....
Stamford.....	3	.....	Mississippi (Dec. 1-31):		
Litchfield County—			Amite County.....	2	.....
Thomaston.....	3	.....	Benton County.....	6	.....
New Haven County—			Bolivar County.....	2	.....
Middlebury.....	5	.....	Chickasaw County.....	7	.....
Naugatuck.....	1	.....	Clarke County.....	1	.....
Wallingford.....	1	.....	De Soto County.....	2	.....
Waterbury.....	74	.....	Grenada County.....	2	.....
Total.....	88	.....	Hinds County.....	1	.....
Iowa (Dec. 1-31):			Jones County.....	81	.....
Boone County.....	2	.....	Lafayette County.....	6	.....
Clayton County.....	1	.....	Lauderdale County.....	15	.....
Dallas County.....	2	.....	Leake County.....	1	.....
Greene County.....	1	.....	Marshall County.....	4	.....
Henry County.....	5	.....	Perry County.....	12	.....
Lee County.....	17	.....	Quitman County.....	4	.....
Linn County.....	3	.....	Sunflower County.....	5	.....
Polk County.....	7	.....	Tunica County.....	2	.....
Pottawattamie County.....	2	.....	Yalobusha County.....	1	.....
Union County.....	1	.....	Total.....	154	.....
Webster County.....	21	.....	South Carolina (Dec. 1-31):		
Total.....	62	.....	Charleston County.....	1	.....
Louisiana (Dec. 1-31):			Greenwood County.....	12	.....
Ascension Parish.....	10	.....	Total.....	13	.....
Caddo Parish.....	5	.....	West Virginia (Dec. 1-31):		
Calcasieu Parish.....	1	.....	Lincoln County.....	1	.....
East Baton Rouge Parish.....	1	.....	Nicholas County.....	2	.....
Evangeline Parish.....	5	.....	Total.....	3	.....
Lafourche Parish.....	9	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Austin, Tex.....	.....	1	Minneapolis, Minn.....	8	.....
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	2	.....
Butte, Mont.....	2	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	1	Omaha, Nebr.....	5	.....
Danville, Ill.....	8	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	7	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	6	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	.....	Steelton, Pa.....	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	3	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....		

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Austin, Tex.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Newport, R. I.....	1	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	.....	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 212.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for December, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Connecticut:		Mississippi—Con. inued.	
Fairfield County—		Leake County.....	1
Bridgeport.....	3	Lee County.....	5
Danbury.....	1	Leflore County.....	5
Stamford.....	1	Madison County.....	1
Hartford County—		Marion County.....	1
Hartford.....	3	Marshall County.....	4
New Britain.....	1	Monroe County.....	7
New Haven County—		Montgomery County.....	2
New Haven.....	3	Norton County.....	1
Orange.....	1	Novusbee County.....	4
Wallingford (borough).....	1	Oktibbeha County.....	2
New London County—		Pearl River County.....	2
New London.....	2	Perry County.....	2
Windham County—		Pike County.....	4
Plainfield.....	3	Rankin County.....	2
Willimantic (city).....	2	Scott County.....	5
Total.....	21	Simpson County.....	9
Louisiana:		Smith County.....	2
Acadia Parish.....	2	Stone County.....	3
Caddo Parish.....	2	Sunflower County.....	5
Calcasieu Parish.....	2	Tallahatchie County.....	11
Cameron Parish.....	2	Tate County.....	7
East Baton Rouge Parish.....	1	Tippah County.....	3
Grant Parish.....	1	Tishomingo County.....	4
Iberia Parish.....	3	Tunica County.....	1
Livingston Parish.....	1	Walthall County.....	4
Morehouse Parish.....	3	Warren County.....	1
Natchitoches Parish.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Orleans Parish.....	27	Wayne County.....	4
Plaquemines Parish.....	2	Webster County.....	2
St. James Parish.....	1	Wilkinson County.....	1
St. Martin Parish.....	1	Winston County.....	4
St. Mary Parish.....	1	Yalobusha County.....	5
Terrebonne Parish.....	5	Yazoo County.....	10
Union Parish.....	1	Total.....	273
Vermilion Parish.....	6	South Carolina:	
Vernon Parish.....	1	Charleston County.....	7
Total.....	63	Chesterfield County.....	2
Mississippi:		Clarendon County.....	1
Adams County.....	3	Dorchester County.....	1
Alcorn County.....	2	Fairfield County.....	2
Amite County.....	3	Greenwood County.....	1
Attala County.....	2	Lexington County.....	2
Bolivar County.....	19	Marlboro County.....	2
Carroll County.....	2	Orangeburg County.....	3
Chickasaw County.....	1	Richland County.....	5
Choctaw County.....	3	Sumter County.....	1
Claiborne County.....	1	York County.....	3
Coahoma County.....	1	Total.....	30
Copiah County.....	11	Vermont:	
Covington County.....	2	Bennington County.....	1
De Soto County.....	7	Orange County.....	2
Franklin County.....	3	Rutland County.....	6
Hancock County.....	2	Total.....	9
Harrison County.....	3	West Virginia:	
Hinds County.....	25	Barbour County.....	1
Holmes County.....	3	Berkeley County.....	2
Issaquena County.....	4	Braxton County.....	1
Itawamba County.....	4	Brooke County.....	4
Jackson County.....	4	Calhoun County.....	2
Jasper County.....	5	Fayette County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	1	Gilmer County.....	1
Jefferson Davis County.....	1	Grant County.....	1
Jones County.....	18	Greenbrier County.....	2
Kemper County.....	1	Hancock County.....	5
Lafayette County.....	10	Hardy County.....	3
Lauderdale County.....	2		
Lawrence County.....	5		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**State Reports for December, 1916—Continued.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
West Virginia—Continued.		West Virginia—Continued.	
Kanawha County.....	3	Roane County.....	8
McDowell County.....	5	Taylor County.....	1
Marshall County.....	2	Upshur County.....	3
Marion County.....	1	Webster County.....	2
Mingo County.....	8	Wirt County.....	1
Monongalia County.....	3	Wyoming County.....	1
Ohio County.....			
Wheeling.....	6	Total.....	71
Pendleton County.....	1		
Pleasants County.....	1	Wyoming:	
Putnam County.....	1	Lincoln County.....	38
Randolph County.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	13		Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	2	1	Mobile, Ala.....		1
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	2	
Camden, N. J.....	1		New Castle, Pa.....	2	
Canton, Ohio.....	3	1	New London, Conn.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....	10	1	New Orleans, La.....	5	3
Chicago, Ill.....	12		New York, N. Y.....	24	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		North Adams, Mass.....	1	
Covington, Ky.....	1		Omaha, Nebr.....		1
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	1
Denver, Colo.....	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	4
Detroit, Mich.....	5	2	Portland, Me.....	1	
East Chicago, Ind.....	2	1	Quincy, Ill.....	1	
Erie, Pa.....	2		Reading, Pa.....		1
Evansville, Ind.....	1		Richmond, Va.....	1	1
Everett, Mass.....	1		Rochester, N. Y.....	2	
Fall River, Mass.....	3		Saginaw, Mich.....	2	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	1
Galveston, Tex.....	2		San Diego, Cal.....	7	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....		1	Sandusky, Ohio.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Haverhill, Mass.....	1		South Bend, Ind.....	7	
Jackson, Mich.....	2		Tacoma, Wash.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	3	
Lawrence, Mass.....	3		Trenton, N. J.....	2	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	3	1	Washington, D. C.....	2	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	5	3	Watertown, N. Y.....	1	
Lynn, Mass.....	1				

TYPHUS FEVER.**Texas—Typhus along the Mexican Border.**

Senior Surg. Pierce reports for the week ending January 13, 1917, the occurrence of 2 cases of typhus fever on American territory, contiguous to the international boundary, making a total of 48 cases in this section from July 1, 1916, to date.

Measures for the prevention of the introduction of typhus have been continued in force as formerly. These measures consist in the inspection of all persons entering and the treatment of those who are vermin-infested. Preventive measures are enforced at El Paso, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Hidalgo, Rio Grande City, and Brownsville, Tex., and Naco, Nogales, Douglas, and Tucson, Ariz.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**Texas—Typhus along the Mexican Border—Continued.**

Along the Texas border there were inspected for the week ending January 13, 41,331 persons; 2,406 persons were treated for the purpose of freeing them from vermin; 21 sick were refused admission; 2,563 persons were vaccinated, because of the prevalence of smallpox.

City Report for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

During the week ended January 13, 1917, two fatal cases of typhus fever were reported in El Paso, Tex.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES.**Massachusetts Report for Week Ended Jan. 20, 1917.**

	Cases reported.		Cases reported.
Anthrax.....	1	Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).....	3
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3	Scarlet fever.....	149
Chicken pox.....	176	Septic sore throat.....	4
Diphtheria.....	204	Tetanus.....	2
Dog bite.....	1	Trachoma.....	1
German measles.....	5	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	142
Glanders.....	1	Tuberculosis (other forms).....	9
Measles.....	424	Typhoid fever.....	19
Mumps.....	149	Whooping cough.....	43
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	41		

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**State Reports for December, 1916.**

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Connecticut.....	177	285	120	South Carolina.....	127	1,176	33
Iowa.....	39	.....	87	Vermont.....	65	345	92
Louisiana.....	66	2,460	45	West Virginia.....	134	555	55
Mississippi.....	93	516	84	Wyoming.....	2	330	10

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	589,621	233	16	1	3	.....	15	.....	26	27
Boston, Mass.....	756,476	270	56	3	65	.....	32	.....	87	18
Chicago, Ill.....	2,497,722	867	233	26	235	3	375	15	246	83
Cleveland, Ohio.....	674,073	243	45	4	40	1	15	1	42	22
Detroit, Mich.....	571,784	232	103	5	12	1	122	7	33	18
Los Angeles, Cal.....	503,812	108	12	1	25	.....	14	.....	55	32
New York, N. Y.....	5,602,841	2,076	254	21	166	6	136	2	435	219
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,709,518	802	53	11	8	.....	37	1	121	60
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	579,090	249	32	3	84	.....	10	.....	27	25
St. Louis, Mo.....	757,309	279	83	1	53	2	48	.....	53	23

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	17	4	7	1	9			14	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	410,476	159	20	2	4	6		21	23	
Jersey City, N. J.	306,345	122	10	1	10	10		20	13	
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,535	90	26	4	10	75	2	18	5	
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454	18			12	22				
Newark, N. J.	408,894	20	1	1		14		52	13	
New Orleans, La.	371,747	9	1	703	3	4		44	37	
San Francisco, Cal.	463,516	164	26	2	101	30		38	21	
Washington, D. C.	363,980	145	23		7	12		21	13	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	214,878	69	7	3	30	1		6	4	
Denver, Colo.	260,800	79	3		40	5			20	
Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708	25			14	12		13		
Kansas City, Mo.	297,847	118	15	1	6	31	1	5	11	
Portland, Oreg.	295,463	47			68	14		7	2	
Providence, R. I.	254,960	79	20	3	4	12	1		4	
Rochester, N. Y.	256,417	2			1	22		5		
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	53	4		24	3		7	5	
Bridgeport, Conn.	121,579	55	10	1	10			1	3	
Cambridge, Mass.	112,981	33	18	1	4	3		7	7	
Camden, N. J.	106,233	8						5		
Fall River, Mass.	128,366	48	7	2	90	3	3	7		
Fort Worth, Tex.	104,562	18	1		6	1			1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,291	44	2		17	20		4	1	
Hartford, Conn.	110,900	61	6	2	3	4		3	3	
Lawrence, Mass.	100,590	31	2					2	3	
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	39	10	1	36	1	5	11	4	
Lynn, Mass.	102,425	31	2			6		6	4	
Nashville, Tenn.	117,057	30	1		135	1	3	8	3	
New Bedford, Mass.	118,158	39	2	1	34	2	2	3	4	
New Haven, Conn.	149,685	8	2		11	1	1	2	3	
Omaha, Nebr.	165,470	27	2		3	10	1	1	1	
Reading, Pa.	109,381	30	1			2	3	2	2	
Richmond, Va.	156,687	67	6	1	5	3		2	7	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	117,399	28	1		139	17		3	5	
Springfield, Mass.	105,942	51	2			11	9	1	3	
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	47	4		11	11		8	5	
Tacoma, Wash.	112,770	67	1		34	1		2	4	
Toledo, Ohio.	191,554	67	1		3	57	1	7	5	
Trenton, N. J.	111,593	63	5	1		2		7	4	
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	49	8			9		8	4	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	57,660	11	1		10	2		9		
Bayonne, N. J.	69,893	1	1			2		3		
Berkeley, Cal.	57,653	6				1			1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,973	19	25		11	3		2	1	
Brockton, Mass.	67,449	16	1					5	2	
Canton, Ohio.	60,852	14	3			2			1	
Charleston, S. C.	60,734	23	10						2	
Covington, Ky.	57,144	18	3			2		4	1	
Duluth, Minn.	94,495	2	2		5	4		6		
Elizabeth, N. J.	86,690	28	7		1	4	1	6	2	
El Paso, Tex.	63,705	61	1	1	16	1	1		13	
Erie, Pa.	75,195	23			4			4	28	
Evansville, Ind.	76,078	23	5		7	2		3	1	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	76,183	14				3			1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	72,015	30	3	1		7	1	6	3	
Hoboken, N. J.	77,214	28	1		1	1	1	5	2	
Johnstown, Pa.	68,529	28	2					2		
Lancaster, Pa.	50,853		2		2			1		
Little Rock, Ark.	57,343	30			7	3		1		
Malden, Mass.	51,155	18	2		4	3			1	
Manchester, N. H.	78,283	21	1			5		2	2	
Mobile, Ala.	58,221	25	1			26		1	4	
New Britain, Conn.	53,794	8	1		4	2			3	
Norfolk, Va.	89,612	7	3		3					

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Oklahoma City, Okla.	92,943	15	1	.....	69	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Passaic, N. J.	71,744	20	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Pawtucket, R. I.	59,411	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.	63,867	31	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Rockford, Ill.	55,185	16	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Sacramento, Cal.	66,895	30	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	5
Saginaw, Mich.	55,642	24	3	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	.....
San Diego, Cal.	53,330	35	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5
Schenectady, N. Y.	99,519	28	2	1	17	.....	5	.....	3	1
Sioux City, Iowa	57,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.	87,009	28	1	.....	9	.....	2	.....	3	2
South Bend, Ind.	68,946	10	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1
Springfield, Ill.	61,120	14	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Troy, N. Y.	77,916	.....	4	.....	22	.....	3	.....	5	2
Wichita, Kans.	70,722	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	76,776	19	8	1	2	1	.....	.....	4	1
York, Pa.	51,656	.....	3	.....	1	.....	7	.....	3	.....
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,732	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	37,385	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Austin, Tex.	34,814	10	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Brookline, Mass.	32,730	6	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Butler, Pa.	27,632	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Butte, Mont.	43,425	28	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	5
Chelsea, Mass.	46,192	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	3
Chicopee, Mass.	29,319	9	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1
Cumberland, Md.	26,074	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.	32,261	12	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	1
Davenport, Iowa	48,811	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque, Iowa	39,873	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	1
East Chicago, Ind.	28,743	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
East Orange, N. J.	42,453	10	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....
Elgin, Ill.	28,203	7	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Everett, Mass.	39,233	8	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Everett, Wash.	35,486	7	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fitchburgh, Mass.	41,781	15	2	.....	6	.....	1	.....	4	2
Galveston, Tex.	41,863	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Haverhill, Mass.	48,477	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Jackson, Mich.	35,363	17	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,886	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Kenosha, Wis.	31,576	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, N. Y.	26,771	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,676	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	31,677	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington, Ky.	41,097	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Lima, Ohio.	35,384	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,515	20	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Long Beach, Cal.	27,587	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lorain, Ohio.	36,964	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	32,940	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Madison, Wis.	30,699	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Medford, Mass.	26,234	9	.....	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Montclair, N. J.	26,318	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Nashua, N. H.	27,327	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,603	14	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4
New Castle, Pa.	41,133	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, Ky.	31,927	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Newport, R. I.	30,108	13	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Newton, Mass.	43,715	7	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	37,353	19	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Norristown, Pa.	31,401	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Orange, N. J.	33,080	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Pasadena, Cal.	46,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,185	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Pittsfield, Mass.	38,629	23	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	2
Portsmouth, Va.	39,651	9	1	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Quincy, Ill.	36,798	21	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy, Mass.	38,136	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Racine, Wis.	46,486	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Roanoke, Va.	43,284	15	1	.....	22	1	.....	.....	2	2

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 13, 1917—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau)	Total deaths from all causes	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
San Jose, Cal.	38,902	11			2					
Steuensville, Ohio.	27,445	15								
Superior, Wis.	46,226	12	1		6		1			
Taunton, Mass.	36,283	15	1							
Topeka, Kans.	48,726	17	3		40					
Waltham, Mass.	30,570	8					2			
Watertown, N. Y.	29,894	13			3					
West Hoboken, N. J.	43,139	9					4		2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,377	16			1					
Williamsport, Pa.	33,809		3	1			3		1	
Wilmington, N. C.	29,892	11			19				1	
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,863	8					1			
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,010	13			1		1		5	
Braddock, Pa.	21,685		2				1			
Cairo, Ill.	15,794						1			
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3					2			
Concord, N. H.	22,669	13	7		1					
Galesburg, Ill.	24,276	7								
Kearny, N. J.	23,539	5	1							2
Kokomo, Ind.	20,930	7	3	1	21		4		1	
Long Branch, N. J.	15,395	4					1			
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	7			1					
Morristown, N. J.	13,284	4	1				1			
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,500				16					
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,126	7	2						2	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,243	7			3		1		1	
New London, Conn.	20,985	9					1			
North Adams, Mass.	12,019	6					1		1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,926	11							5	2
Plainfield, N. J.	23,805	7					1		1	
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,666								1	1
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,067	5			110				1	1
Rutland, Vt.	14,831	5			19		4			
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,193				6					
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,821	5							1	
Steelton, Pa.	15,548	6								
Wilksburg, Pa.	23,228	6			3		1			2
Woburn, Mass.	15,969	6								

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN.

BRAZIL.

Yellow Fever—Victoria.

Yellow fever was reported present at Victoria, Brazil, January 27, 1917.

CHILE.

Plague—Antofagasta.

A case of plague occurred at Antofagasta, Chile, December 2, 1916. The case occurred in a person who had sailed November 29 from Iquique, Chile, arriving at Antofagasta December 1, 1916.

CHINA.

Correction—Cholera—Canton.

The statement contained in Public Health Reports, October 27, 1916, page 3007, of 10 fatal cases of cholera occurring at Canton, China, during the period from August 11 to 20, 1916, was an error. The fatalities referred to had been reported as due to cholera nostras.

Examination of Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended December 16, 1916, 315 rats were examined at Shanghai. No plague infection was found. The last plague-infected rat at Shanghai was reported found during the week ended May 6, 1916.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

Disease.	Jan. 1-10, 1917.		Remain- ing under treatment Jan. 10, 1917.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Diphtheria.....	2	2	2
Leprosy.....			250
Malaria.....	30		72
Measles.....	7		6
Paratyphoid fever.....	3		3
Scarlet fever.....	10	1	10
Smallpox.....	1		1
Typhoid fever.....	16	2	36
Typhus fever.....			1
Varicella.....	1		2

¹ From Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.**Examination of Rats—Bristol.**

During the period from August 1 to December 31, 1916, 6,175 rats were examined at Bristol. Of these, 3,321 were taken in the city and at the city dock, and 2,854 at port docks. No plague infection was found.

Examination of Rats—Hull.

The examination of rats taken from dock warehouses and vessels in dock at Hull has been reported as follows: Three weeks ended December 30, 1916, 58 rats; week ended January 6, 1917, 23 rats. No plague infection was found.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended December 30, 1916, 304 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found. The last plague-infected rat at Liverpool was reported found in October, 1916.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**Plague—New Focus of Infection—Koms.**

During the week ended November 12, 1916, a new focus of plague infection was found at Koms, Uitenhage district, State of Cape of Good Hope. From the beginning of the outbreak, October 23, to November 12, 1916, 24 cases of plague with 13 deaths were notified in Uitenhage district.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.**Reports Received During the Week Ended Feb. 2, 1917.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 3-9.....	2	2	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2.....	1		
Java:				
West Java.....	Nov. 17-30.....	16	11	
Batavia.....	..do.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 3-9.....	133	39	Not previously reported: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Provinces.....				Dec. 3-9, 1916: Cases, 330; deaths, 232.
Albay.....	Dec. 3-9.....	32	22	
Bataan.....	..do.....	5	5	
Bohol.....	..do.....	1	1	
Bulacan.....	..do.....	60	38	
Camarines.....	..do.....	7	5	
Capiz.....	..do.....	5	1	
Cavite.....	..do.....	16	12	
Holllo.....	..do.....	27	21	
Leyte.....	..do.....	47	39	
Negros Occidental.....	..do.....	124	85	
Pampanga.....	..do.....	4	3	
Rizal.....	..do.....	2		

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received During the Week Ended Feb. 2, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2....	7	2	
Egypt:				Jan. 1-Dec. 21, 1916: Cases, 1,701; deaths, 827.
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	.....do.....		1	
Bombay.....	Dec. 3-9.....	5	4	
Madras.....	Dec. 5-11.....	4	2	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	706	477	
Prome.....	Nov. 19-25.....		9	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2....	4	4	
Toungoo.....	Nov. 19-25.....		1	
Java:				
East Java—				
Djocja.....	Nov. 4-17.....	1	1	Residency.
Surabaya.....	.....do.....	10	10	Do.
Surabaya City.....	.....do.....	5	5	
Surakarta.....	.....do.....	6	6	Do.
Mid-Java—				
Samarang.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 12-18.....	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State—				
Uitenhage district.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 12....	2	2	Total, Oct. 23-Nov. 12, 1916: Cases, 24; deaths, 13.

SMALLPOX.

China:				Present.
Chungking.....	Dec. 3-9.....			
Dahren.....	Dec. 19-26.....	22	5	
Foochow.....	Dec. 9-16.....			Do.
Mukden.....	Dec. 9-23.....			Do.
Tsingtao.....	Dec. 1-9.....	3		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Aug. 13-19.....	9	4	
France:				
Marssile.....	Nov. 1-30.....		9	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Jan. 9.....	1		From s. s. Tenyo Maru from Oriental ports.
Do.....	Jan. 24.....	1		From s. s. Ecuador from Hong-kong.
India:				
Madras.....	Dec. 5-11.....	4	2	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2....	2	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 10....	15	2	
Java:				
East Java.....				Nov. 4-10, 1916: Cases 4.
Surabaya.....	Nov. 4-10.....	1		
Mid-Java.....				Nov. 3-17, 1916: Cases, 25.
Samarang.....	Nov. 4-10.....	3		
West Java.....				Nov. 17-30, 1916: Cases, 71; deaths, 4.
Batavia.....	Nov. 17-30.....	6	1	
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Nov. 12-25.....	32	7	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....		91	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Nov. 12-18.....	3		
Singapore.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1	1	
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	Dec. 9-29.....	54	38	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Sept. 10-Nov. 28..	25		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received During the Week Ended Feb. 2, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 20-26.....	8	6	Nov. 19-25, 1916: 1 case.
Cairo.....	Aug. 13-19.....	5	6	
Port Said.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Dec. 3-9.....		1	
Königsberg.....	Dec. 10-23.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 24-30.....	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Nov. 14-20.....		4	
Java:				
Mid-Java.....				Nov. 4-10, 1916: Cases, 10.
Samarang.....	Nov. 4-10.....	7		
West Java.....				Nov. 17-30, 1916: Cases, 29;
Batavia.....	Nov. 17-30.....	23	2	deaths, 2.
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 2....	71	19	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....		2	
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	Dec. 10-22.....	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Victoria.....	Jan. 27.....			Present.

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to Jan. 26, 1917.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 2.....	9	8	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 25.....		43	
Madras.....	Nov. 5-11.....	2		
Indo-China.....				June 1-July 31, 1916: Cases, 3,578;
Provinces—				deaths, 2,578.
Anam.....	June 1-July 31.....	904	691	
Cambodia.....	.....do.....	8	6	
Cochin-China.....	.....do.....	231	144	
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan..	July 1-31.....	83	62	
Laos.....	June 1-July 31.....	433	417	
Tonkin.....	June 1-30.....	1,276	775	
Japan:				
Fukuoka.....	Jan. 19.....	33		
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3.....	9	4	
Osaka.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 5.....	8	11	Aug. 13-Dec. 5, 1916: Cases, 966;
Do.....	Jan. 6-16.....	9		
Taiwan Island—				
Keelung.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 9.....	5	4	
Taihoku.....	.....do.....	13	3	
Yokohama.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 3.....	5	3	
Districts.....	.....do.....	1	1	

¹ For reports received from July 1 to Dec. 29, 1916, see Public Health Reports for Dec. 29, 1916. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to Jan. 26, 1917—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2....	44	13	Not previously reported: Cases, 11; deaths, 1.
Provinces.....				Oct. 29-Dec. 2, 1916: Cases, 2,861; deaths, 1,798
Albay.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2....	214	125	
Antique.....	Nov. 18-25.....	8	7	
Bataan.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2....	88	72	
Batangas.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 18....	1	1	
Bohol.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2....	45	17	
Bulacan.....	do.....	36	29	
Camarines.....	do.....	54	32	
Capiz.....	do.....	40	33	
Cavite.....	do.....	140	101	
Iloilo.....	do.....	210	127	
Laguna.....	Nov. 5-25.....	12	10	
Leyte.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2....	80	59	
Misamis.....	do.....	126	79	
Negros Occidental.....	do.....	786	468	
Rizal.....	do.....	25	14	
Samar.....	Nov. 5-18.....	13	10	
Sorsogon.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2....	131	71	
Tayabas.....	Nov. 5-18.....	1	1	
Zambales.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2....	7	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 22-28.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia.....	Sept. 22-Nov. 3....	189	81	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Oct. 1-29.....	6	1	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 5-25.....	11	7	Jan. 1-Nov. 11, 1916: Cases, 14; deaths, 7. Nov. 5-11: Cases, 4; deaths, 2.
Joazeiro.....				June 1-Nov. 6, 1916: Cases, 67; deaths, 51.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 25....	10	7	July 23-29, 1916: Cases, 9; deaths, 8.
China:				
Amoy, vicinity.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2....			Present.
Kansu Province--				
Taochow.....	Oct. 1-24.....		20	Pneumonic. Reported present in other localities in Province.
Ecuador.....				Sept. 1-Nov. 30, 1916: Cases, 156; deaths, 57.
Duran.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-30.....	21	7	
Do.....	Oct. 1-31.....	43	13	
Do.....	Nov. 1-30.....	88	35	
Milagro.....	do.....	1		
Nobol.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Santa Rosa.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-Dec. 14, 1916: Cases, 1,700; deaths, 825.
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-22.....	2	1	1 case on s. s. Proton, arrived Nov. 16, 1916, from Sidi Barand and Sollum.
Port Said.....	Dec. 11.....	1		
India.....				Oct. 15-Nov. 25, 1916: Cases, 39,800; deaths, 30,261.
Bassein.....	Oct. 22-28.....		1	
Bombay.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 2....	37	27	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 13; deaths, 7. Received out of date. Original report lost on s. s. Arabia.
Karachi.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 25....	2	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1		Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 1; deaths, 1.
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 2....	2,485	1,653	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 534; deaths, 353. Sept. 17-23, 1916: Cases, 429; deaths, 280.
Mandalay.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 18....		2	
Prome.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 18....		43	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 25....	14	12	Oct. 1-7, 1916: Cases, 9; deaths, 9.
Toungoo.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 18....		8	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to Jan. 26, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China				June 1-July 31, 1916: Cases, 168, deaths, 191.
Provinces—				
Anam	June 1-July 31	44	29	
Cambodia	do.	35	33	
Cochin-China	do.	62	36	
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan	July 1-31	27	6	
Saigon	Nov. 6-19	3	1	
Japan:				
Yokkaichi	Nov. 12-Dec. 9	9	4	
Java:				
East Java—				
Kediri Residency	Aug. 26-Sept. 22	12	10	
Paseroean Residency	do.	2	2	
Surabaya Residency	do.	3	3	
Slam:				
Bangkok	Oct. 22-Nov. 18	4	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Oct. 22-Nov. 11	4	5	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna	Nov. 12-Dec. 9	8	1	
Hungary—				
Budapest	Nov. 5-Dec. 9	69	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 12-18	3		
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 12-Dec. 9	32	6	
China:				
Amoy	Oct. 31-Dec. 9			Present.
Chungking	Oct. 28-Dec. 2			Present.
Dairen	Nov. 5-18	26	3	
Foochow	Oct. 29-Nov. 18			Present.
Harbin	Nov. 6-12	1		
Hongkong	Oct. 28-Dec. 9	105	71	
Nanking	Nov. 12-25			Present.
Cuba:				
Casa Blanca	Jan. 12	1		Vicinity of Habana. Case landed Jan. 1, 1917, from s. s. Alfonso XII, from Santander, Spain.
Eneruejida	Jan. 10	1		In Santa Clara Province. Case landed from s. s. Montevideo from Barcelona, via Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico; arrived at Habana Jan. 6, 1917.
Guanabacoa	Jan. 9	1		Vicinity of Habana. Case landed from s. s. Montevideo.
Habana	Jan. 10-29	2		At Mariel quarantine station. From s. s. Montevideo.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 1-30	10	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo	June 11-July 1	50	20	
Do	July 2-Aug. 12	41	13	
Port Said	June 11-17	1	1	
France:				
Marseille	Oct. 1-31		5	
India:				
Bombay	Oct. 8-14	3	3	
Calcutta	Nov. 5-11		1	Received out of date. Original report lost on s. s. Arabia.
Madras	Nov. 5-Dec. 2	12	5	
Moulmein	Oct. 28-Nov. 4		4	
Rangoon	Oct. 28-Nov. 25	8		
Indo-China				June 1-July 31, 1916: Cases, 114; deaths, 35.
Provinces—				
Anam	June 1-July 31	14	6	
Cambodia	do.	21	7	
Cochin-China	do.	48	16	
Tonkin	do.	28	6	
Saigon	Nov. 6-19	11	4	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to Jan. 26, 1917—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Dec. 4-10.....	1	1	
Java:				
East Java.....	Sept. 16-29.....	17	1	
Mid-Java.....	do.....	26	3	
West Java.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 12....	135	28	
Batavia.....	do.....	10	1	
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Dec. 10-23.....	12		
Nuevo Laredo.....	do.....	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2.....	6		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Oct. 16-Dec. 18....	43	12	
Archangel.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 8.....	5		
Petrograd.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 11.....	63	24	
Spain:				
Seville.....	Nov. 1-30.....		22	
Valencia.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 23....	5	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 11....	2		
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 15....	51	27	
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Nov. 11-18.....	1		

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 9.....	11	1	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	do.....	1		
Belgium:				
Ghent.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....		1	
Liege.....	do.....		1	
China:				
Antung.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 10....	6		
Hankow.....	Nov. 12-18.....	1		
Tientsin.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	1		
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	Dec. 7-13.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 9.....	11	3	
Cairo.....	June 11-July 1.....	275	142	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 12.....	206	107	
Port Said.....	June 11-17.....	20	9	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 12.....	4	4	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 2.....		4	
Bremen.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 18....	1	2	
Frankfort-on-Main.....	Nov. 12-18.....		1	
Königsberg.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 9.....	4	4	
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 11....	3		
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 3-9.....	3		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Nov. 7-13.....		7	
Java:				
East Java.....	Sept. 16-22.....	2		
Mid-Java.....	Sept. 16-29.....	11	2	
West Java.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 12....	24	1	
Batavia.....	do.....	21	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 22.....			Epidemic.
Durango.....	Dec. 12.....			Present.
Mexico City.....	Dec. 3-23.....	638		
Nuevo Laredo.....	Dec. 10-16.....	4		
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2.....	6		July 1-Dec. 16, 1916: Cases, 28.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to Jan. 26, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 18....	43	1	
Archangel.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 8....	10	4	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 11....	68	23	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4....	1		
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	Dec. 3-9.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Haifa.....	Oct. 16-22.....	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Chobo.....	do.....	1		
Duran.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-30.....	17	5	
Do.....	Oct. 1-31.....	15	12	
Do.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6	3	
Milagro.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
	Oct. 1-31.....	2	1	